

## PATENT CLAIMS

1. A video output amplifier for conversion of an intensity signal, consisting of a static and a dynamic component, into a control voltage for an electron gun in a cathode ray tube, comprising a first voltage supply with a voltage commensurate with the operating characteristics of the cathode ray tube, an input terminal for the video signal and an output terminal for the control voltage, and a linear amplification stage for at least the static component of the video signal, consisting of a first transistor (TR3), a linear push-pull amplifier stage for the fast dynamic components of the video signal consisting of said first transistor (TR3) and a second transistor (TR2), and a third transistor (TR1) for elevating the static component of the video signal from a voltage level corresponding to the input to that of the first supply voltage, and a feedback resistor (R3), characterised in that the emitter of the first transistor is connected essentially directly to the first voltage supply, and that the base is driven by the static component of the video signal at a level adapted to the supply voltage, and in that the collector load for the static component of the video signal is essentially constituted by the feedback resistor (R3).
2. A video output amplifier according to claim 1,  
characterised in that the base of the third transistor (TR1) is connected to a reference voltage (Vref) at a low voltage level, and that the emitter of said third transistor is supplied with the static component of the control signal as a current from a driver amplifier (IC1, TR6).
3. A video output amplifier according to claim 2,  
characterised in that the operating point for the third transistor (TR1) is adjusted so that further to the static component it additionally supplies rectified dynamic components to the base of the output transistor (TR3) for the control of its dynamic output current for charging any stray capacitances present.

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4. A video output amplifier according to claim 1,  
characterised in that the second output transistor (TR2) is driven in such a  
way that the discharge current is drawn out of stray capacitances present during  
5 negative jumps in the dynamic signal component.

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5. A video output amplifier according to any of the above claims,  
characterised in that a continuing series of fast and strong dynamic  
intensity variations activate dynamic control current limiting means for one or both  
10 output transistors (TR2, TR3).